

Description of Seven Species of American Fresh Water and Land Shells, not noticed in the systems. By Thomas Say.

Genus CYCLOSTOMA.

A subdiscoidal or conic univalve. The aperture orbicular, with a circularly continued margin, often suddenly and widely reflected.

SPECIES.

C. tricarinata. Shell with three volutions; three revolving, carinate, prominent lines, giving to the whorls a quadrate, instead of a cylindric appearance. Suture canaliculate, in consequence of the whorls revolving below the second carina and leaving an interval. Spire convex, apex obtuse. Umbilicus large. Carina placed, one on the upper edge of the whorl, one on the lower edge, and the third on the base beneath. Breadth one-fifth of an inch.

Inhabits the river Delaware. Rare.

Found by Mr. Le Sueur, whose proposed name is here adopted.

C. lapidaria. Shell turreted, subumbilicate, with six volutions, which are obsoletely wrinkled across. Suture impressed. Aperture longitudinally ovate-orbicular, operculated, rather more than one-third of the length of the shell.

Length about one-fifth of an inch.

Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Inhabitant not so long as the shell, pale; head elongated into a rostrum as long as the tentacula, and emarginate at tip; tentacula two, filiform, acuminate at tip, short; eyes prominent, situated at the external or poste-

rior base of the tentacula; base or foot of the animal dilated, oval, obtuse before and behind.

Found under stones, &c. in moist situations, on the margins of rivers. Like those of the genera *Lymnæa* and *Planorbis* this animal possesses the faculty of crawling on the surface of the water, in a reversed position, the shell downward.

Genus LYMNÆA.

Shells subovate, oblong or somewhat tapering. Aperture entire, longitudinally oblong, the right lip circularly joined to the left at the base and folded back on the pillar.

SPECIES.

L. columella. Shell thin, fragile, horn-colour; whorls four, longitudinally wrinkled. Spire prominent, acute. Suture not much impressed. Aperture dilated, ovate. Columella much narrowed near the base, so that the view may be extended from the base almost to the interior apex of the shell. Length seven-tenths of an inch nearly; of the spire one-quarter of an inch.

Inhabits stagnant waters and miry places.

Collection of the Academy.

Animal aquatic, base not so long as the aperture; dusky, with small whitish spots; *tentacula* broad, pyramidal, compressed; *eyes* small, black, placed at the inner base of the tentacula.

This species is allied to *L. Catascopium* of the American edition of Nicholson's Encyclopedia, but the revolution of the whorls is more oblique, the shell thinner, the aperture much more dilated, and the columella differently

formed. For several specimens of this shell I am indebted to Mr. Titian Peale.

Genus SUCCINEA. *Drap.*

Shell oval or oblong; aperture large, oblique; columella narrowed.

SPECIES.

S. ovalis. Shell suboval, pale yellowish, diaphanous, very thin and fragile, with nearly three oblique volutions. Body very large. Spire small, but little prominent, somewhat obtuse. Aperture longitudinally subovate, large. Columella much narrowed so as almost to permit the view of the interior apex, from the base of the shell. Scarcely any calcareous deposit on the pillar lip. Length nine-twentieths of an inch, aperture seven-twentieths.

Inhabits marshy grounds in shaded situations. Common.

Collection of the Academy.

Animal longer than its shell, furnished with four tentacula, the two superior ones longer, cylindrical, supporting the eyes; inferior ones, short, conic. Colour pale with minute black points, which are assembled into fascia on the sides and fillets on the neck above; neck granulate above, a black line passes each side on the neck, from the tip of the oculiferous tentacula, gradually disappearing under the shell. Front truncate, quadrate.

When the animal is living, so vitreous is the shell, that all the markings of its body are plainly discernable. So that although the shell is of a straw-colour, immaculate, it appears of a dusky hue, with a remarkable white, flexuous, longitudinal vitta on the back, arising from the su-

ture and terminated about mid way to the base, often with two or three obsolete white spots near its tip.

The characters of the inhabitant are widely distinct from the animal of the *Lymnæa*, and are somewhat allied to those of the inhabitants of the *Helices*; it cannot however be referred to *Helix* with propriety, as will be evident from the specific description. I have for the present considered it as of Draparnaud's genus *Succinea*, though it somewhat resembles a *Bulimus*, particularly in its habitat, being a terrestrial species, and in this respect it differs from *Succinea*. It may perhaps belong to Lamarck's genus *Amphibulimus*.

(To be continued.)

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It is hardly necessary to invite naturalists to make use of this Journal for the securing of their discoveries, as it must be obvious that a sheet, printed at short intervals, with the design of being disseminated amongst the learned at home and abroad, is a far more eligible record than a bulky volume, of limited circulation, to the completing and publishing of which, years are commonly devoted. "By withholding individual information," says Montagu, "general knowledge is suspended. Science is materially advanced by the promulgation of the sentiments of individuals, and poor indeed must be the resources of those from whom nothing is to be learned."

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY, BY D. HEARTT,

And sold by THOMAS DOBSON AND SON, No. 41 South Second-Street,
and CALEB RICHARDSON, No. 1 North Fourth-Street.